

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

WILLIAM (BILL) J. LYONS JR.
SECRETARY

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY
SERVICES

RICHARD E. BRETTMEYER, D.V.M., M.P.V.M.
DIRECTOR

CALIFORNIA BRAND BOOK
2002

BUREAU OF LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION
VACANT
CHIEF



LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION ADVISORY BOARD

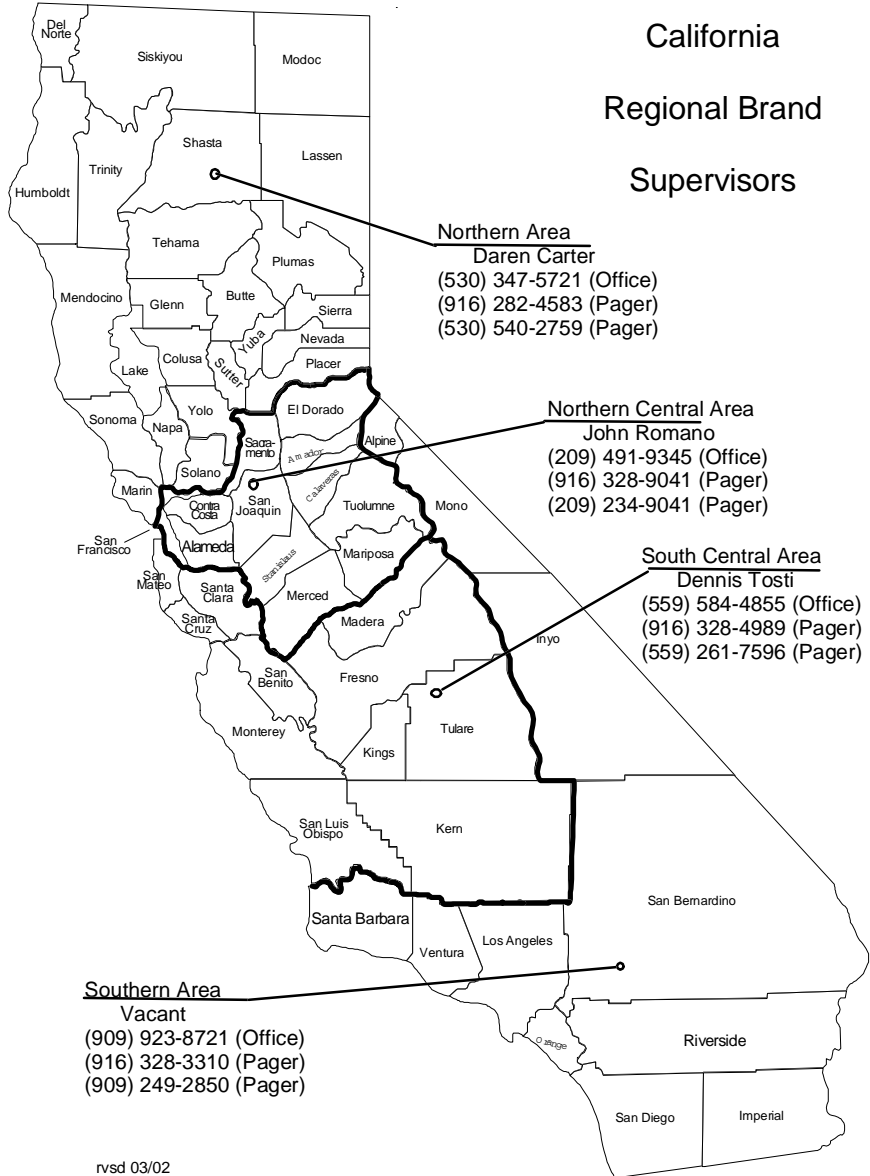
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rvsd 03/02

Northern District

Regional Brand Supervisor **Daren Carter** (530) 347-5721

Christine Johnson- Seasonal Clerk

Michael Andrus	Gerald Beeson	Mark Blakeman
Marjorie Brundy	Loren Crabtree	Janet Davis
Judy Dillon	Bill Drewry	Bob Edwards
Tony Frutuozo	Barbara Hall	J. D. Hemphill
Toni Herman	Ernest Peters	Terry Pochop
Mel Shuman	Robert Stockton	Colleen Taylor
Lynn Taylor		

North Central District

Regional Brand Supervisor **John Romano** (209) 491-9345

Faye Newman- Seasonal Clerk

Peter Becchetti	Jill Burtschi	Wayne Elliott
David Fischer	David Leslie	Roger Mahon
Barry Perpignan	Jim Ramont	John Ramont
Randall Strain	Kaaren Talbott	Alana Waag

South Central District

Regional Brand Supervisor **Dennis Tosti** (559) 584-4855

Vacant- Seasonal Clerk

Pete Barron	Danta Call-Jacques	Carol Campbell
Michael Contente	Roy Cox	Connie Duncan
Joey Evans	George Factor	Jill Harris
Marina Jackson	Deedy Loftus	Sally Miller
Tina Moody	Killeen Sanders	Eric Schmidt
Art Tarbell	Jim Wilson	Bill Wood
Richard Wright Jr.		

Southern District

Regional Brand Supervisor **Vacant** (909) 923-8721

Martha Loera- Seasonal Clerk

Wallace Adams	Jim Cameron	C. F. Colvin
Chuck Follett	Joanne Friend	Kathy Hansen
Julie Lovelace	Richard Rutherford	Karla Schneider
Jerry Smith	Rolando Topete	Cathy Weatherford
Hank White	Wayne Williams	

Sacramento Office

Special Investigator **John Suther**

(916) 654-0889

Bureau of Livestock Identification Staff

Patrick J Taylor

Assistant Bureau Chief - Brand Registrar

Morris Weisbart

Assistant Information Systems Analyst

Donna Weathers

Staff Services Analyst

Carol Winston

Office Services Supervisor II

Karen Avila

Office Assistant II

Judy Garig

Accounting Technician

Chuck King

Office Technician

Jody Lusby

Office Technician

Vacant

Office Technician

Vacant

Account Clerk II

Elizabeth Hoatlin

Retired Annuitant

Jack Ordway

Special Projects

Cashier

P. O. Box 942872
Sacramento, CA 94271-2872

General Correspondence

1220 "N" Street, Room A-130
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone (916) 654-0889
Fax (916) 653-5190

The Bureau of Livestock Identification is Working for You

Your cooperation and assistance is needed so the Brand Inspector may improve service provided to you.

1. Advance notice of inspection needs will permit better scheduling by the Inspector.
2. Twenty-four hours minimum notice is requested. Adequate notice will improve the Inspector's ability to be available when requested.
3. Cattle shipments should be scheduled Monday through Friday whenever possible.
4. Telephone messages to the Inspector should normally be made between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.
5. Cattle should be ready for inspection at the scheduled time. The Inspector usually has several inspections scheduled and may not be able to wait for you. Your delays hold up all other shippers in the area.
6. Sunday inspection requests should be avoided. Services on Sunday may be provided in emergency situations. The Inspector must be notified by noon on Saturday for necessary Sunday inspections.

***Immediately Report Your* Missing or Stolen Livestock To the Local Brand Inspector and Local Law Enforcement Agency**

- It establishes that a problem exists or that a loss has occurred.
- It assists the Brand Inspector in recovering your losses.
- It advises the department as to the extent of cattle theft and assists us in an effort to prevent or deter future crimes.

Food & Agricultural Code Sections

Pertaining to Brand Inspection

Branding:

- 20604 It is unlawful for any person to brand any animal except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- 20605 It is unlawful for any person to use an unrecorded, forfeited, or canceled brand.
- 20606 It is unlawful for any person to apply a recorded brand in any location on the animal except that which is specified on the brand registration certificate. The use of a brand on any location except that which is specified on the brand registration certificate is the same as the use of an unrecorded brand.
- 20222 Any person who uses an unrecorded, forfeited, or canceled brand shall pay a penalty upon a first violation of one hundred dollars (\$100); upon a second violation within the same 12-month period, a penalty of two hundred dollars (\$200); and upon a third or subsequent violation within the same 12 month period, a penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500), which is in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

Documents Required for Transporting Cattle

(All cattle shipments must have one of the following)

1. Brand Inspection Certificate

This certificate must always accompany the shipment when the cattle are subject to brand inspection under conditions prescribed in the Food and Agricultural Code.

- 21051 Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, cattle shall be inspected as follows:
- (a) Whenever cattle are sold or ownership is transferred.
 - (b) Prior to movement out of state.
 - (c) Prior to movement out of any designated modified point-of-origin inspection area, for purposes other than sale or slaughter and no change of ownership is involved.
 - (d) Exception to above: If cattle are moved to a destination point (sales yard, slaughterhouse, or registered feedlot), they will be inspected at the destination point instead of point of origin.

- (e) Upon entry into a registered feedlot.
- (f) Prior to slaughter.
- (g) Prior to release or sale from a public salesyard or public or private cattle sales market.
- (h) Prior to transportation or movement from premises designated as quarantine, restricted, or isolated areas pursuant to Section 9565.

21051.5 When brand inspection is not required under Section 21051, any person, upon his request, shall receive brand inspection of cattle.

Any such person who requests the inspection shall pay to the secretary a time and mileage charge established by the secretary to equal the cost of providing such an inspection. Nothing in this section shall exempt any person from any other inspection requirements for the same cattle at any later time under Section 21051, nor shall such a person be exempt from any statutory inspection fees provided for by this division.

State of California Department of Food and Agriculture Bureau of Livestock Identification 1220 N Street Sacramento, CA 95814						0 0 0 0 -1
Brand Inspection Certificate						
<u>Albert Brown</u>		<u>Sacramento, CA</u>		Date <u>June 15, 2001</u>		
Consignor / Seller		Address (City, State)				
<u>Bowman Ranch</u>		<u>Garden City, Kansas</u>		Transported By <u>Acme L/S</u>		
Consignee / Buyer		Destination (City, State)		City		
<u>Spring Creek Ranch</u>		<u>Sacramento</u>		<u>Sacramento</u>		
(Place of Inspection)		City		County		
Consigned	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchased	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Owner <u>Albert Brown</u>		
Address				Telephone		
<u>P.O. Box 45</u>				<u>(916) 333-4444</u>		
City <u>Sacramento</u>		State <u>CA</u>		Zip Code <u>12345</u>		
No.	Sex	Brand	Local -ion	Age	Breed or Lot Number	
1	170	S	AB	LH	YLG	WF BWF
2	150	H	AB	LH	YLG	WF BWF
3	10	S	No	■	CF	BWF
4	5	H	No	■	CF	ANG X
5						
6						
7						
Total Cattle & Calves <u>335</u>				Hides _____		
Number of Suckling Calves _____ (Pasture Movement Only)				Brand Inspection Service Charge \$ _____		
Total Inspected <u>335</u> @ <u>.90</u> €				Brand Inspection on Fees \$ <u>301.50</u>		
Supplemental Certificates Issued <u>3</u>				Beef Promotion & Research Act		
This Certificate not valid for Transportation of Livestock after : <u>6 / 17 / 2001</u>				Exempt Code _____ Fees \$ <u>335.00</u>		
<u>(916) 123-4567</u>				Total Fees Due \$ <u>636.50</u>		
				Date Fees Received <u>June 15, 2001</u>		
				Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. _____		
<u>T. Jones</u>				<u>x John Smith</u>		
Signature of Inspector				Signature of Owner or Authorized Agent		

Original Certificate

74 043 (1/99)

Brand Inspection Certificate (Form 74-043)

2. Proof of Ownership

16521 An inspector shall seize any bovine animal, horse, mule, or burro, or the hide or carcass of any such animal, which is within any of the following classes.

- (a) Found in the possession of a person that cannot prove ownership.
- (b) Presented for inspection and which is not claimed by the consignor or consignee.

16522 Evidence of ownership of an animal or hide may include any of the following:

- (a) A recorded brand registered in the name of the person in possession of the animal or hide.
- (b) A brand inspection certificate.
- (c) A bill of sale from the owner of the brand on the animal or hide.
- (d) In the case of an unbranded animal or hide, a bill of sale which gives a description of the breed, sex, color, and natural markings, if any.
- (e) A dairy exemption number.

16522.5 A dairy exemption number shall be evidence of ownership of cull beef cows and bulls of a recognized dairy breed presented for sale at a registered or posted salesyard, or licensed slaughter plant for immediate slaughter. Any person owning a dairy farm as defined in Section 32505 may apply to the secretary for an exemption number.

The secretary may refuse to issue such number to persons convicted of violating any provision of the Food and Agricultural Code, or to persons convicted of theft. The dairy exemption number shall be written on the bill of consignment, defined in Section 21703, when the cattle and consignment slip are presented to an inspector at the registered or posted salesyard, or licensed slaughter plant. An exemption number shall be deemed to meet the identification information requirements of Section 21703. The cows shall be consigned, owned, and sold in the name of the person having the exemption number. The secretary may revoke the dairy exemption number of any person who violates any provision of the Food and Agricultural Code or who is convicted of theft.

32505 “Dairy farm” means any place or premises upon which milk is produced for sale or other distribution and where more than two cows or six goats are in lactation.

3. *Bill of Sale or Consignment*

- 21066 Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (b) and (h) of Section 21051, all cattle transported within the state for pasture or feeding purposes with no change in ownership shall be accompanied by a certificate of consignment which contains the information specified in Section 21703.
- 21702 A person shall not buy, sell, or accept any animal, unless the seller or donor gives, and the buyer or donee receives, at the time of the delivery of the animal, a written bill of sale or written instrument from the owner or his agent which gives the number, kind, breed, sex, and, if branded, the brand and location of the brand on each animal.
- 21703 Except as provided in Section 21058, bills of sale or consignment required by any provision of Division 9 (commencing with Section 16301) or Division 10 (commencing with Section 20001) shall be made on the "Bill of Sale or Consignment" form approved by the secretary, and shall state all of the following information for animals sold or consigned:
- (a) The date of sale or consignment.
 - (b) The loading point.
 - (c) The name and address of the owner or the consignor, or both.
 - (d) The destination.
 - (e) The number and description of the animals including their brands, if any.
 - (f) The name and address of the buyer or consignee, or both.
 - (g) The name of the transporter or carrier and the license number of the vehicle used to transport the animals.
 - (h) The signature of the owner or his authorized agent.

BILL OF SALE OR CONSIGNMENT

Approved and Distributed by: Bureau of Livestock Identification, Department of Food and Agriculture
1220 N Street, Room A-130, Sacramento, CA 95814 - Phone: (916) 654-0889

FOR USE WITHIN CALIFORNIA ONLY

The following described cattle have been
either sold to or consigned by (circle one)

John DoeDate **01/01/2001**

(Buyer or Consignor)

Loaded at **123 Cowtrack Road, Sacto, Ca**

(Buyer's Address)

(City)

(State)

(Nearest Town or Feedlot)

(City)

(State)

Transported by **ACME L/S Hauling ATE1342**

(Carrier's Name and Vehicle License)

Destined for **Auction Yard**

(Feedlot, Auction Yard, Town, Slaughterhouse)

#HEAD	SEX	BRAND	LOC	BREED	LOT # CERT # EARTAG
25	Str	JD	LH	Cross	Rwf, Char
10	Hfr	JD	LH	Cross	Rwf
5	Cows	JD	LH	Limo	Blk
5	Cfs	No	-	Cross	Rwf, Bwf
1	Bull	JD	LH	ANG	Blk

I hereby certify, under penalty of perjury, that the information provided is true and correct, and that all eligible female cattle are Brucellosis vaccinated and bear evidence of such vaccination as required by the California Agricultural Code, Sections 10351 and 10512.

The undersigned further certifies that, to the best of his/her/its knowledge, none of the cattle described herein are adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (i.e., none of the cattle have been fed any feed containing protein derived from mammalian tissues, e.g. meat and bone meal, not in compliance with 21 CFR 589.2000 and none of the cattle have an illegal level of drug residues).

John C. Doe

(Owner's Name)

123 Cowtrack Lane Sacramento

(Owner's Address)

(City)

Sacramento (916) 123-4567

(County)

(Phone No.)

John C. Doe

(Signature of Owner or Authorized Agent)

This document is subject to the provisions of any underlying sale or consignment agreement.

YOUR CATTLE CAN BE HELD IF THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT FULLY COMPLETED

Bill of Sale or Consignment Form (Yellow Form 74-036)**Strays and Estrays****Strays**

21175

The shipper or person in charge of cattle being shipped or offered for inspection is responsible for sorting out stray animals and identifying such strays to the brand inspector prior to inspection.

- (a) Any expense for feed and transportation incurred in the recovery of stray animals shipped without inspection, or shipped for inspection at destination, without the knowledge and consent of the owner, shall be recovered from the person responsible for the shipment.
- (b) Any person failing to cut out or identify stray animals which are shipped without inspection or shipped for inspection at destination shall pay a penalty upon a first violation of fifty dollars (\$50) for each animal; upon a second violation within the same 12-month period, a penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each animal; upon a third violation within the same 12-month period, a penalty of two hundred dollars (\$200) for each animal; and upon the fourth or subsequent violation within the same

12-month period, a penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500) for each animal to the Bureau of Livestock Identification which is in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

- (c) For purposes of determining subsequent violations, each shipment of cattle to a single destination point in one calendar day constitutes one violation.

Estrays

17041 Except as provided in Article 5 (commencing with Section 17121) of this chapter, any person that finds any estray domestic animal upon his premises, or upon premises to which he has the right of possession, or upon any highway which is adjacent to such premises, may take up the animal and have a lien for all expenses which are incurred in taking up, keeping, and caring for it.

17042 Any person that takes up an estray animal shall confine it in a secure place, and shall immediately file with the secretary a notice containing all of the following:

- (a) A description of the animal seized.
- (b) The marks and brands, if any.
- (c) The probable value of the animal.
- (d) A statement of the date and place where it was taken up and confined.

Recording of Livestock Brands

It is unlawful to use a brand upon livestock in California without first recording the brand with the California Bureau of Livestock Identification, Sacramento, California. The entire State of California is one branding district.

To record a new brand, an application shall be filed with:

**California Department of Food and Agriculture
Bureau of Livestock Identification
P. O. Box 942872
Sacramento, CA 94271-2872
(916) 654-0889**

The application shall contain:

- (a) A facsimile of the brand sought to be recorded.
- (b) A statement of location on animal where brand is to be applied.
- (c) Name and address of applicant.
- (d) Signature of parent or guardian if applicant is under age.

A mark may be recorded only with a brand.

When application is accepted by the Bureau, and the fee has been paid, the brand will be recorded, and one Duplicate Cattle Brand Registration Certificate will be submitted to the applicant. Fees are subject to change.

The payment of the fee for recording a brand confers upon the owner of the brand the right to use it until the following April 1st. For the right to continue to use a brand the owner thereof shall, on or before April 30 after its recordation, pay to the Bureau a renewal fee.

Should the right to use a brand be suspended due to failure to pay fee, it may be reinstated within one year from the date of suspension, upon payment of a reinstatement fee. When the right to use a brand is suspended for more than one year it is forfeited and the brand may be re-recorded by the owner or applied for by another person according to the agricultural code.

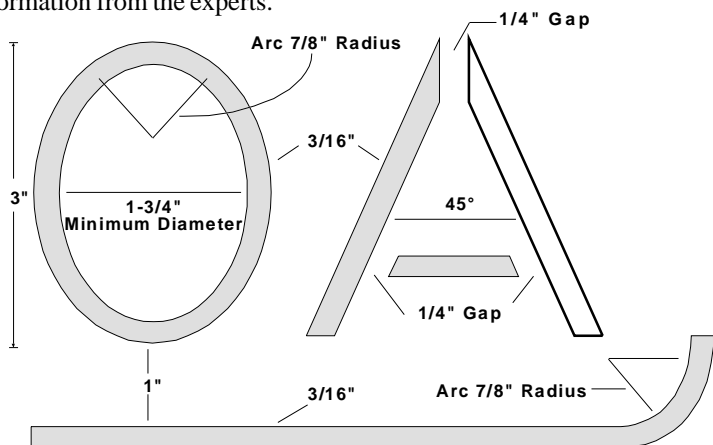
There is a fee for recording the transfer of a brand and such fee shall include a new certificate. No transferee of any brand shall use such brand until the transfer has been recorded by the Bureau.

A brand registration certificate confers upon the person to whom it is issued the right to use the recorded brand in a given location on an animal, until the right is forfeited or cancelled. Such right is a property right and may be sold or transferred. A recorded cattle brand may be used on all classes of livestock if not in conflict with a prior recording.

The renewal period is every two years beginning April 1 and ending March 31. Renewal fees must be paid by April 30 of the renewal year to retain the use of the brand.

The Art of Branding

Even though hot iron branding has been around for more than 4,000 years, it is just as tricky a thing to do today as it was for the ancient Egyptians. We have attempted in this chapter to alleviate some of the frustration and aggravation of getting a good brand on the hide of live cattle by passing on a little information from the experts.



First, you should select a proper design. One that will produce a like design when applied to the hide of an animal, and one that readily symbolizes the intended design to any person who views it.

Brand Design.

- Avoid a complex design or one with many small corners, sharp angles or small circles. Brand designs such as these tend to blotch.
- Circles, triangles, and boxes with letters, numbers or symbols inside must be made much larger to prevent the brand from running together inside.
- Parallel lines or nearby elements of a brand should be at least 1 inch apart. This will prevent merging.
- Leave a small gap between intersecting lines or elements. To allow heat to escape, the gap for angles should be at least 1/4 inch. An iron may change direction without a gap by the use of a curve or bending the iron, as in the letter "L" made as a single element. The curve should be formed in a radius of at least 7/8 inch.

Edge Width. Also of great importance is the edge width of the iron that forms the burning or branding surface.

The recommended width of iron is 3/16 to 1/4 inch. If the iron surface is too narrow, it will not disrupt enough hair follicles and the brand will not be legible. The wider the branding surface, the greater the tendency of the iron to slip or run together.

Using the Brand

Heating the Iron. Many mistakes a novice makes when first using a brand on cattle are mistakes of temperature. Sometimes these mistakes require years to rectify. The branding iron may be hot enough to burn only the hair without making any permanent mark on the hide, and a year later there will be no legible brand. This may be worse than no brand at all because it may appear different from the recorded iron.

How do you tell when a iron is too hot or too cold? Color is the secret.

An iron heated in a flame will accumulate carbon early and appear very black. A very black iron is too cold. It may be hot enough to burn or singe the hair but not hot enough to deform the roots of the hair follicles, which is so essential for a permanent mark. It is also a mistake to get the iron too hot.

A gray color is the key. A gray color means the iron is hot enough to burn away the carbon deposits and yet not so hot that it will ignite the hair. There is a considerable range of temperature in which the iron can be gray; at the very low range it will be something less than satisfactory. Avoid this. If the iron is so hot that it is just nearly red, it is too hot. Only experience can show you the gray at which you can best maintain the heat and use the iron. It is important that it is not at the low or the high range in the gray shades.

If the branding iron is made of copper it will not appear gray but will show its natural dull copper color when hot; however, it will collect carbon and appear darker when cold.

Application. The design of the branding iron should not be so small that it will result in a blotch instead of a brand; therefore, it is not unusual for irons to be six inches or more in overall length.

To make an even application, move the handle of the iron in a slow, rocking motion to vary the pressure. This will avoid both overburn or underburn in any one spot.

Timing. If the burning edge of the iron is quite narrow, it will burn through the hide instead of burning the hide when held as long as a slightly wider edge. A wide burning surface requires a long application to burn through the hair and on to the hide.

The saddle leather test is made by rubbing the new brand briskly but with light pressure to remove the charred hair. If the animal has been properly branded, the deep brown color of the hide will appear. On the other hand, if the iron was not hot enough, only the hair will be burned or if it was too hot or held too long, it will burn through the hide and the white color of the tissue under the hide will appear.

It is impossible to make a hard and fast rule for the time the iron should be held to the hide because conditions of the hair, temperature and size of iron vary.

If the tests described above are followed, experience will soon teach the time required to make a good brand under your conditions.

Moisture. Another factor that can greatly affect the quality of the brand is whether the hair on the animal is wet at the time of branding. A rainy day is definitely not the time to do this. Burning through the wet hair creates a blur resulting from the excess heat required to burn off the moisture.

Dirt. An excess amount of dirt on the hide will also affect the quality of the brand. In winter, clipping is recommended before branding to remove hair that is long, matted, or full of dirt.

Electric Branding Iron

The electric branding iron continues to become more popular.

The electric branding iron is made of the same material as the heating element of an electric stove and is about the same width ... 3/16 to 3/8 inch.

There is also a built-in thermostat set at the proper temperature to control the heat of the iron. This overcomes two common branding problems. The iron remains at the proper temperature, not too hot nor too cold, and is wide enough to burn a good design on the hide.

Some people claim that the electric iron slips more than other irons. This may be true, but with experience this can be overcome.

Since the electric iron is not put in a fire, a residue from burnt hair and dirt may build up on the iron. This will greatly affect the iron as the dirt acts as an insulation and will prevent the iron from burning the hide properly. It may be necessary to keep a wire brush available to brush off the residue. Rubbing the iron in a bucket of fine sand will also remove the residue.



Remember . . .

your brand on your cattle is
your proof of ownership for
as long as that animal is alive,
wherever it is.

Take your time. Do it right.

The Reading of Livestock Brands

Each symbol that forms a part of a brand has a distinct name:

—	Bar
^	Rafter
/	Slash
◊	Diamond
┐	Numeral 7
┌	Reversed Numeral 7
□	Box
6	Numeral 6

Brands are read from left to right, from top to bottom, and from the outside in:

	Reversed Quarter Circle over Letter A
	Letter A over a Reversed Quarter Circle
	Circle Letter C
	Cross over a Bench
— ◯ —	Side Bar Letter O Side Bar

The manner in which a letter appears in a brand determines how it is read:

⌌	Lazy Letter H
	Rocking Letter R
	Running Letter N
	Tumbling or Leaning Letter E over a bar
U	Flying Letter U
	Walking Letter C
	Lazy Letter M (falls to the right)
	Lazy Letter W (also falls to the right)

Picture brands are known as character brands, and are in alpha order in the book. Here are a few examples:

	Ace of Spades		Mill Iron
	Ace of Clubs		Open Keyhole
	Auger		Spur
	Cross		Sunrise
	Horse Bit		Turkey Track
	Horseshoes		Wagon Wrench
	Hourglass		Wine Glass
	Masonic Emblem		

Steeple Fork

Crop

Swallow Fork

Shoe String

Over Bit

Split

Under Half Crop

Jingle Bob

Under Bit

Crop Split

Over Half Crop

Illegal Earmark

Locating a Brand in the Book

Brands listed in the book are first entered by numbers, then letters and then characters (symbols). To determine the letter or character under which a brand will be filed, begin by reading the brand from left to right, top to bottom, or outside to inside.

Symbols are filed alphabetically with letters or numbers. For example:

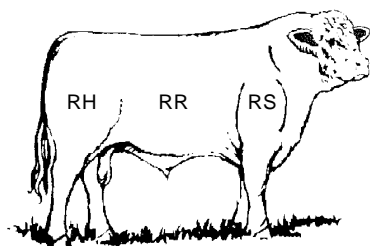
Bars, Rafters, Walking
A 7 C

When using this book, please remember that brands may be read or described differently by different persons. Therefore, when looking for a combination or character brand, search for it in all the various places it could be classified.

Recorded earmarks are also indicated next to the brand.

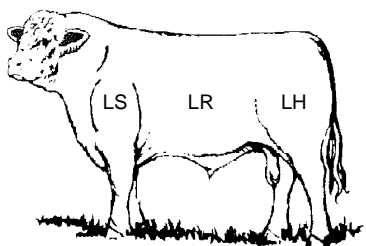
Livestock Brand Locations

Right



R - Rib

Left



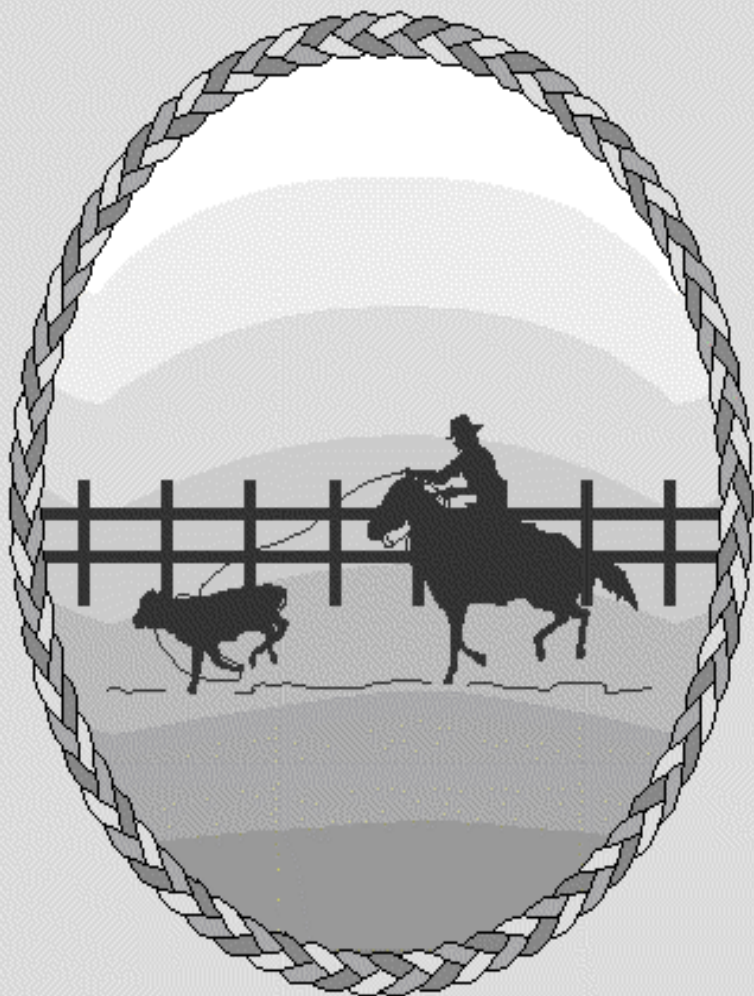
S - Shoulder

H - Hip

**THE SYMBOLS LISTED BELOW ARE IN
BRAND ORDER ALPHABETICALLY**

Acorn	Flag	Milliron
Anchor	Flower	Note
Animal:	Fork	Oxyoke
<i>Bear</i>	Fruit:	Pick
<i>Cat</i>	<i>Apple</i>	Pin:
<i>Dog</i>	<i>Cherry</i>	<i>Cotter</i>
<i>Horse</i>	<i>Pear</i>	<i>Hair</i>
Anvil	Glove	<i>Safety</i>
Arrowhead	Gun	Pipe
Arrow	Hammer	Pitcher
Axe	Hanger	Pothook
Axehead	Hat	Question mark
Bar	Head:	Rafters
Barbell	<i>Cat</i>	Rake
Bell	<i>Horse</i>	Scale
Bench	<i>Moose</i>	Scissors
Bird	<i>Rabbit</i>	Shield
Birdhead	<i>Steer</i>	Shining
Bit	Heart	Slash
Bone	Heelfly	Snail
Boot	Hexagon	Sole
Bottle	Hoof	Spade
Box	Hook	Spanish
Bug	Horn	Spur
Butterfly	Horseshoe	Star
Cactus	Hourglass	State
Chair	House	Step
Checkmark	Key	Stirrup
Churn	Keyhole	Stump
Cleaver	Knife	Sunrise
Clover	Ladder	Teepee
Crescent	Ladle	Tooth
Cross	Lamp	Track
Crown	Lamp (chimney)	Tree
Cup	Leaf	Triangle
Diamond	Lightning	Wheelbarrow
Dollarsign	Loaf	Wineglass
Dot	Man	Wrench
Fish		

Bureau of Livestock Identification



Brands of California

Registered before December 31, 2001